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is interesting as a British view of American affairs at a critical time. The last two of the series, Fleming's journals (1779-1780), recording two trips into central and northern Kentucky, deal with the earliest Kentucky settlements and present a sombre picture of cold, sickness, and frequent massacres. Fleming is one of the few writers who makes observations on the flora and fauna, meteorology, and geology of the region through which he passes. Every narrative, without exception, where the subject is mentioned, bears witness to the ruinous state of the British forts in America.

Dr. Mereness has done his work well, and has solved many difficult problems of identification. His annotations, however, seem to me somewhat uneven and capricious. The reader is not likely to have trouble with such abbreviations as "complt agt", here carefully extended, but is likely to be puzzled by "tabby work", "punchins", "schaw", "scoope", "half Goona's", and the like, which are not explained at all. The identification of Lord Adam Gordon could have been made more than "fairly complete" by reference to the *Georgia Gazette* of July 12, 1764, where the ship, the *Polly*, in which Gordon sailed to Antigua, is mentioned with Gordon on board. One or two minor points may be mentioned. Enfield is in Connecticut not Massachusetts. I doubt if Lord Fairfax's estate comprised anything like one-fourth of Virginia, and its location was in northwestern Virginia between the headwaters of the Rappahannock and the Potomac. Is Dr. Mereness quite certain that the act mentioned on page 405 is the Stamp Act? I should be inclined to consider it the Sugar Act.

The one thing that every one using this book will miss is a map. It almost seems as if one large folding map might have been contrived so as to show all the routes. But probably something of the kind was considered by the promoters of this volume, and rejected as impracticable.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

*Guide to the Materials for American History in Swiss and Austrian Archives.* By ALBERT B. FAUST, Professor of German, Cornell University. (Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1916. Pp. x, 299.)

THIS book is of the utmost value for students of American history. Its origin is due to the Carnegie Institution of Washington, under whose auspices Professor Faust of Cornell University spent six months in the year 1913, investigating the archives of German Switzerland and Austria for all materials which relate to American history. The archives of the French cantons of Switzerland were examined and are described by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, editor of the *Papers of the Department of Historical Research* published by the Carnegie Institution. The above work has been done in an exceedingly thorough and satisfactory manner and a whole field of sources of American history has now been made accessible.

The materials discovered by the authors are discussed under the three heads of Emigration, Diplomatic Correspondence, and Trade Relations. The relations between Austria and America were practically nil before the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, with the single exception of the well-known settlement of the Salzburgers in Georgia in 1734. Hence it naturally follows that by far the most valuable part of the book is that devoted to Switzerland. The subject of Swiss emigration to America, in early colonial times, is practically unknown, even to many students of history; and it is time that this element of our people should receive its due recognition in all discussion of American origins. And here comes in the peculiar value of Dr. Faust's book. The materials therein found extend from the beginning of the eighteenth century down to the present. As in the case of Austria, the information given under the head of most of the Swiss cantons practically begins with the nineteenth century. This is not true, however, of the cantons of Basel, Zürich, and Bern, in regard to which, especially the two latter, we find a wealth of materials which throw new light on certain aspects of our colonial history. In the case of Bern, Dr. Faust describes a large number of documents which relate to the well-known Swiss colony founded in 1710 by Christopher de Graffenried in New Bern, N. C.,<sup>1</sup> and the equally important settlements in Pennsylvania, especially that in Lancaster County, Pa., from its first settlement in 1710 by Swiss Anabaptists, down to the end of the eighteenth century. It is to be regretted that Dr. Faust did not visit the town of Langau in the Emmenthal Valley, canton of Bern, from which most of these early settlers of Lancaster came. It is likewise a matter of surprise that nowhere does he mention the book of Pastor Ernst Müller of Langnau, *Die Bernischen Täufer*, which gives a detailed discussion of all the causes that led up to this first settlement in Lancaster County.

Equally important are the documents discovered by Dr. Faust in the various archives of Zürich, which shares with Bern the honor of having furnished the largest contingent of Swiss emigrants to Pennsylvania in the early decades of the eighteenth century. Many well-known Americans trace their origin to these early Swiss emigrants, such as the Landis, Frick, Hershey, and other families.

Perhaps the most important document described by Dr. Faust is that containing a complete list of emigrants to Carolina and Pennsylvania from every district of the canton of Zürich from 1734 to 1744, a period of the greatest migration to America. As Dr. Faust well says this list is invaluable for genealogical purposes and should by all means be pub-

<sup>1</sup> The story of this colony is told in the so-called Graffenried Manuscripts, a full account of which is given by Mr. Faust in the *German-American Annals*, n.s., vol. XI. (1913). Of the manuscripts themselves, B. and C. are published for the first time in the original languages, in the *German-American Annals*, n.s., vols. XI. and XII.

lished entire. Steps are now being taken to have this done and it is hoped that before long this list will be accessible to all.

OSCAR KUHN.

*Jeffrey Amherst: a Biography.* By LAWRENCE SHAW MAYO.  
(New York and London: Longmans, Green, and Company.  
1916. Pp. 344.)

NATURALLY this volume deals mainly with Amherst's military career, for in no other field did he play a conspicuous part. Whatever claim he may have had to military distinction was derived from his leadership in America during the Seven Years' War, and his contribution to the success of that important event seems to have been overrated by his contemporaries.

During the War of the Austrian Succession he had served with distinction as aid-de-camp to General Ligonier, and to the Duke of Cumberland. Consequently, when William Pitt sought, in 1758, to inject more vigor into the campaign against the French in America, his attention was directed to Colonel Amherst by General Ligonier. Pitt recalled Amherst from the Continent and appointed him major-general of the forces in America. In his new field of action he proved himself, according to Fortescue's *History of the British Army*, "the greatest military administrator produced by England since the death of Marlborough, and he remained the greatest until the rise of Wellington".

Mr. Mayo quotes with approval this unstinted praise, but his portrayal of Amherst's achievements in America gives one quite a different impression of the general's qualifications. In planning campaigns he displayed considerable ability, but in executing them he was frequently a hindrance rather than a help. He was painfully elaborate in his preparations, and spent weeks in brewing spruce beer, as a health-giving elixir for his troops, with the same solemn gravity that he planned military strategy. British success, in most instances, was due either to the weakness of the enemy or to the initiative and bold execution of such men as Wolfe and Forbes. But Amherst was hailed as the conqueror of the French, and he was made a Knight of the Bath by his grateful sovereign.

After the fall of Canada the general would fain have left America, for, as he wrote to a friend, "I will then rather hold a plough at Riverhead, than take here all that can be given to me". But the uprising under Pontiac, due in a great measure to Sir Jeffrey's own Indian policy, delayed the general's homeward journey until the autumn of 1763. His loathing for America led him to decline a resident governorship of New York, but he accepted with alacrity a sinecure governorship of Virginia which yielded £1500 per annum.

After his return to England, Amherst devoted himself to the enjoyment of laurels already won. He accepted, without hesitation, military promotions, landed estates, and a peerage, but he usually failed to re-